

white line and broad whitish space beyond cell, crossed by a brownish postmedial line, following contour of dark patch to inner margin; traces of subterminal spots and greyish irrorations from vein 4 to inner margin. Hind wings white, the margins broadly black. Fore wings below grey-black; a broad white patch beyond cell from vein 8 to vein 2. Hind wings below white, the margin broadly grey-black, irrorated with white, except basal half of costa, which is narrowly dark.

Expanse 30 mm.

*Hab.* Juan Vinas.

The sexes are similar.

*Hyppena thontes*, sp. n.

♀. Palpi brown, thickly irrorated with grey. Head dull brown; collar and thorax reddish brown; abdomen fuscous brown; legs buff, irrorated with brown. Fore wings to beyond middle reddish brown, limited by a straight roseate white line, outwardly shaded with roseate grey; the outer margin broadly fuscous brown, crossed by a sinuous row of lunular black spots rather remote from margin; a black point at base of cell; a fine darker reddish-brown antemedial line, outwardly oblique from costa; a black point in middle of cell; a dark terminal line. Hind wings fuscous brown; a terminal darker line; some pale shadings on base of cilia.

Expanse 35 mm.

*Hab.* Juan Vinas, Sixola, La Florida.

Some specimens have a greyish shade at apex.

XIX.—*Preliminary Descriptions of Three new Species of Thysanoptera.* By RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.L.S., F.E.S.

I WAS recently able to spend a couple of hours in the British Museum, and take the opportunity of describing briefly two new and interesting thrips—*Docessissothrips major*, sp. n., and *Mecynothrips simplex*, sp. n. I also add a short description of a new *Pannothrips* from a small collection submitted to me by Mr. V. Subramania Iyer, M.A., F.L.S., of the Indian Forestry Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

## Phlæothripidæ.

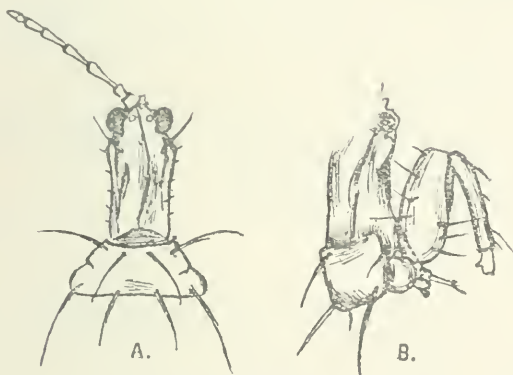
## Genus DOCESSISSOPHOTHIRIPS, Bagnall.

*Docessissophothrips major*, sp. n.

Length about 6.5 mm.

Colour reddish brown; third antennal joint yellowish white, shaded with brown at tip.

Head more strongly flattened laterally than in *ampliceps*, Bagn., but not so flattened as in *monstrosus*, Bagn.; constricted behind eyes and widest just before the constriction; eyes small but prominent. Maxillary palpi with second joint very long, about four times as long as the first. Third joint of antenna longest, seventh and eighth joints apparently connate.



*Docessissophothrips major*, sp. n.

- A. Head and prothorax, viewed dorsally.  
B. The same, viewed laterally, with right front leg.

All prothoracic bristles exceptionally long. Wings reaching to tube. Hind and intermediate legs long and somewhat stout, each tibia with two exceptionally long setæ on outer margin.

Tube stout, not quite as long as the head; bristles of the ninth abdominal segment about seven-eighths the length of the tube.

*Type.* British Museum. One carded specimen, without data. Coll. Fry.

## Idolothripidæ.

## Genus MECYNOTHRIPS, Bagnall.

*Mecynothrips simplex*, sp. n.

Length about 9.0 mm.

Superficially this form closely resembles *M. wallacei*, Bagn., and is similar in its type of coloration. The antennæ are slightly stronger and have not the prominent long hair at the outer apical margin of each of the intermediate segments. The lateral cephalic setæ spring from very minute warts and are not conspicuous.

The prothorax is simple, with a moderately long forwardly directed seta set on a slight protuberance at each anterior angle. The fore femur is more strongly crassate and apparently has not the strong tooth near the apical third within seen in *M. wallacei*, but it appears to have a minute tooth at the apex within. The hind and intermediate legs are relatively shorter and stouter. The wings reach to the fifth abdominal segment.

The tube is longer than in *wallacei*, not quite three times as long as the penultimate segment and nearly as long as the eighth and ninth segments together.

*Type.* In the British Museum.

*Hab.* One ♂ (earded specimen). Collected by E. Simon, Philippines, 1903.

## Genus PANUROTTHRIPS, Bagnall.

*Panurothrips coriaceus*, sp. n.

Length, including tube (which is about one-third the length of the total), 3.65 mm.

Colour dark chestnut-brown; fore tibiæ shading to yellow distally and all tarsi yellow. Antenna, excepting the two basal joints, clear yellow.

Head about once and a quarter as long as broad; cheeks broader than the breadth across eyes, parallel, and furnished with minute spine-set warts. Antennæ about one and three-quarters as long as the head, rather stout. Prothorax transverse, about three-fifths the length of the head, disc depressed; a short and somewhat stout spine at each posterior angle. Surface of head, thorax, and femora roughly reticulated. Wings reaching to the sixth abdominal segment. Abdomen gradually narrowing to the tube; segments 1 to 7 strongly transverse, lateral setæ very short and stiff. Tube narrow,

slightly curved upwards, about three and one-half times as long as the head; closely set with moderately long setæ to the distal fifth. Terminal hairs very short.

*Hab.* India; four specimens, together with several nymphs and pupa, taken by Mr. Iyer on "Piama" leaves at Karwapanny, West Dehra Dun, base of the West Himalayas.

*P. coriaceus* much more nearly approaches the South African species *caudatus*, Bagn., than the Malayan *gracilis*, Bagn. It is a smaller species, the head is much shorter and broader, and the surface is roughly sculptured, either reticulate or finely scabrous; the abdominal segments are strongly transverse, whilst the tube is, compared with the length of head, even longer than in *caudatus*.

The discovery of *caudatus* and this species, which in the form of the abdomen differ strongly from the type *gracilis*, would seem to show that the genus *Panurothrips* has stronger affinities with the Phleothripidæ than with the Idolothripidæ.

XX.—*The Osteology of the Teleostean Fishes of the Order Opisthomi.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

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THE order Opisthomi comprises the single family Mastacembelidæ, with two genera, *Mastacembelus* and *Rhynchobdella*, from the fresh waters of Africa and Southern Asia. These fishes have the body elongate and compressed, covered with small scales; the many-rayed dorsal and anal fins are contiguous to or confluent with the small caudal; the dorsal is preceded by a series of isolated spines and the anal has three spines, the second strong and depressible in a groove; the pectorals are well developed, but the pelvic fins are absent. The mouth is small or of moderate size, terminal or subterminal, with villiform teeth in the jaws and sometimes on the vomer; the maxillaries are firmly attached to the non-protractile præmaxillaries. There are two nostrils on each side, the posterior in front of the eye, the anterior tubular, at the side of a fleshy tentacle at the end of the snout. The gill-membranes are separate or narrowly united, and free from the isthmus, but the gill-openings are restricted from above, the operculum having no free edge.

Such are the principal external characters of this group of apodal acanthopterous physoclists; the skeleton indicates